Tilran Kowe hop

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859

THE TRIBUNE AND MR. GROW. The Tribune has never been preposessed with Mr. Grow as a safe or a great man; but Mr. Grow has developed himself into such huge proportions in the last tew weeks that the Tribune is now thoroughly awakened to his merit. The Tribune has a weakness for humbugs, and Mr. Galusha Grow has managed at last to .-- ke a powerful impression upon its susceptibilities. It is astonishing that the Tribune had not discovered the merit of Mr. Grow in this particular long ago; for the professional worshipper of humbugs usually detects the genuine article " by instinct." as Falstaff detected the true prince. The nursery-book, in the story of Jack and the bean-stalk, describes the giant, on coming home, as detecting the presence of the adventurous intruder by the instinct of the nostrils, and as ejaculating, in angry tone, to the great terror of poor Jack-" I smell the blood of in full force, and regulates and controls the operations of an Englishman." The Tribune, by the same process, provisions, prescribing the duties of the Postmaster Genbut with more friendly olfactories, has discovered the merit of Mr. Galusha Grow, to the great joy of the newly discovered, however, rather than to his terror. The author of the homestead bill-the member who, in order to save his franking privilege, and to secure a snap judgment upon the Speakership, bethought him of the cunning expedient of raising a constitutional objection to a Senate amendment of a House bill-is enjoying the honors of canonization at the hands of the Tribune. At the discovery of sharp

"And Mr. Grow, whom we have seldom praised, and never greatly admired, has this session evinced a fertility of resource, a command of parliamentary tactics, a promptitude in solzing an opportunity, a wisdom in act and a brevity of speech, such as have rarely been exhibited on that floor. The passage of the homestead bill, under Mr. Grow's leadership would of itself have sufficed to con-Mr. Grow's leadership would of itself have sufficed to con-fer honorable distinction; a single mistaken motion, a moment's hesitation, would have enabled its adversaries to interpose debate and delay, and thus have endangered its passage, if not ensured its defeat. So the Senate's at-jempt to force the House to raise the rates of postage was met by Mr. Grow in a manner and spirit that at once de-cided the contest—decided it in such a way that, should a session be required the resemblifity settle that cided the contest—decided it in such a way that, should an extra ression be-required, the responsibility will clearly rest on Toonabs, Mason, and Pearce, all administration men, who, on a point of mere will, insisted on defeating the Post Office appropriation bill, and thus subjecting the public service to serious appharrasament. We rejoice that Mr. Grow is a member of the next House, where Pennsylvania will make quite another figure than in the last, especially at its close."
"Adieu, XXXVth Congress."

practice like this, the Tribune instantly puts aside all

its aversion and distaste for Mr. Galusha Grow, and

offers incense and adulation to the new deity thus-

Mr. Grow is to be congratulated. "The Author of the Homestead Bilt," "the Champion of Postage Re- could and did use its revenues without any appropriation form"-these are the titles of the new Allah. A small man has become a veritable giant; for the Tribune hath pronounced him so. One of the small potatoes, which was neglected as of no worth, has all unawares to the world mysteriously swollen into size of one of those blue-skinned monsters, a dozen or two to the bushel, which are sent East as curiosities from the Pacific side of the continent. Ordinary diet will henceforth not suffice for Mr. Galusha Grow: he now feeds on such meat as made Casar great; he subsists, like the breed of Widenostrils in Rabelais, on windmills as his diet.

Mr. Galusha Grow, since the anotheosis which he has thus undergone, has risen to the rank of a constitutional statesman. It has occurred to an abolitionist, of the sect who denounce the Constitution as "a league with hell," to object to a measure of legislation as an infringement of the "league with hell." The measure thus objected to proposed to take away the franking privilege, by which vast numbers of seditious and incendiary tracts, issued by the sect in question, are disseminated through the land free of postage. In that point of view we can discover a sound consistency in the action of Mr. Galusha Grow; but in every other aspect of the case, the objection by an abolitionist to any measure of legislation as unconstitutional is the most preposterous, the old trick over again, of the Devil quoting Scrip-

The franking privilege costs the people of the United States two millions of dollars annually; and this charge falls on the great mass of the peopleurists and mecha consume the goods imported into the country, on contractors who may be creditors of the department' as which the revenues of the government are raised. The increase of letter postage which was proposed by the Senate's amendment would have fallen chiefly upon the mercantile classes, and scarcely at all upon the masses of the people, composed of agriculturists and mechanics who write few letters and rarely, shall, when collected, be paid, under the direction of the The Senate proposed to save the two millions which the masses of the people are taxed, and to impose upon those few who write numerous letters additional postages aggregating scarcely more than half a million. The Tribune consents to herald Mr. Ga-Insha Grow as a newly-discovered prodigy, for forcing the two million taxes again upon the masses. and releasing the few who write many letters from the extra postage of two cents. Two sants relief to the letter-writers-two millions burden upon the masses that is Mr. Galusha Grow's measure; that the basis of his title to agnonization by the Tribune!

Mr. Grow's and the Tribune's attempt to win popular applause by a homestead bill giving away their lands to squatters in the West, and by taxing the whole of them two millions in order to save a few of them two cents, will hardly succeed. Attempts of the sort have been made often before, and have always failed. We do not know a single instance in which the anthor of a scheme for distributing gratuitously the people's property or money, has been rewarded by distinguished position or even by a moderate popularity. The efforts of this class of demagogues to secure the popular favor by such expedients, are like the attempts gravely made by urchins, generation after generation, to catch birds by salting their tails. The people are wiser than the demagogues think them to be. Old birds are not to be caught by chaff; they will not consent to be salted.

Because a few of the people may be deceived for a time by these homestead and pension expedients, but the aggregate quarterly and yearly collections and it does not follow that the mass of them will fall into expenditures. This is in order to make them appear on the same deception. There is no humbug so transparent or shallow as not to deceive a few of the giddy-headed and week-minded; there is none deep and cunning enough to hoodwink the shrewd and wary many, of the people.

THE POSTAL REVENUES ARE THEY APPROPRI- positing is usually small on this account, as the current ATED UNDER EXISTING LAWS!

The following communication is from the pen of an able constitutional lawyer who has been long practically connected with the federal government, and is intimately acquainted with the practical con- and applied without, in fact, going into the treasury, and struction and operation of the federal laws:

Can the revenues of the Post Office establishment, derived from postages and miscellaneous sources, be applied after June next to pay for transporting the mail and other expenses of the department, withstanding the failure of the Post Office appropriation bill

They can be clearly so applied, as an all the laws bearing upon the question will show. The first Congress in 1789 temporarily adopted the costal system established by the Congress of the Confedration. Numerous laws were enacted for the regulation of the department which were brought together in one act in 1810, but were more thoroughly revised in the great organic set of 1825, adopted under the auspices of Judge McLean, who was then at the head of that department, and who may be considered the father of our postage system. That act, with limited exceptions, remains the Post Office establishment. It contains the following

"He shall establish post offices and appoint postmas-ters at such places as shall appear to him expedient on the post roads that are, or may be, established by law. He shall give his assistants, the postmasters, and all other persons whom he shall employ, or who may be em-ployed, in any of the departments of the General Post Office, instructions relative to their duty. He shall pro-vide for the carriage of the mail on all post roads that are, or may be, established by law, and as often as he, besieve are defected. are, or may be, established by law, and as often as be, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper. He may direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between places designated by law for a post road, which route shall be considered the post road. He shall obtain from the postmasters their accounts and vouchers for their receipts and expeditures, once in these months or otherwe with and expenditures, once in three months or oftener, with and expenditures, once in three months or ottener, with the balances thereon arising in favor of the General Post Office. He shall pay all expenses which shall arise is con-ducting the Post Office, and in the conveyance of the mail and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue and management of the General Post Office. He shall prose-cute offences against the Post Office establishment. He shall once in three months render to the Secretary of the Treasury converted, account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said d, partment, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts. He shall also superintend the business of the department in all the duties that are or may be assigned to it."

Although the act of 1836 limits the power to appoint estmasters to those receiving a compensation of a thouand dollars or less, still in all other respects these provisions are in force, and are so quoted in every published edition of the laws of the United States, as well as in all the volumes published by the department, or under its patronage, for the guidance of postmasters and all others connected with the service. It is true that Congress has regulated the mapner of exercising some of these powers, but they have not been taken away. The duties thus assigned to the Postmaster General have been performed substantially in the same way from 1825 to the present time. Under this act the department other than the above general provision. It drew for balances in the hands of postmasters in favor of contractors, who collected and were charged with the drafts And to this day the duty of making such collections is provided for in the ordinary mail contracts. The finance officer of the department, at the present time, before the quarter ends, estimates the probable balance which will e due from such postmasters as are not directed to pay into a sub treasury, and draws for it generally in fa of the mail carrier, payable at the end of the quarter, r at such time as he may specify, while the exact balance is drawn when the quarterly account is finally settled. In this manner the receipts from postages are promptly and directly applied to defray the expense of transporting the mail. Miscellaneous expenses are paid

in the same way. The act of 1836 was prepared by Mr. Kendell, who well knew the restraints and regulations which were needed for the proper execution of the act of 1825, and it contains numerous important provisions; but that act neither changed the law nor the practice in respect to the collection and application of the Post Office ravenues. Its great object was to regulate and limit the power of the department so as to prevent the confusion and abuses which had then recently rendered it insolvent. But it nade provision for a systematic and useful mode of keeping accounts in the department, whereby its transactions are the more readily and clearly understood. It also regulated many things before left open to discretion. This act declares that all the moneys required for the service of the department "shall be appropriated out of the revenues of the department," and it makes provision for bare-faced, and hypogritical thing conceivable. It is keeping accounts with the various heads of appropriation. But postmasters render their accounts, and pay over only balances due from them. The payment of other expenses is thus provided for :

"That the Postmaster General shall have power to transfer debit due on account of the department by the postmasters and others in satisfaction of the legal dends for which appropriations have been made of such may have given bonds, &c. It will be observed that all these provisions relate to "appropriated" money, still the mode of transferring credits and paying debts is substantially that provided in the act of 1825. The first section of the act provides "that the revenues arising in Postmaster General, into the treasury of the United States. This is directory merely, and is, in fact, substantially the same as the progrision of the act of 1825, and the practice under it has been the same. It does not prohibit the payment of the expenses of the degaytment before paying into the treasury. If there should be a surplus of renue, this provision would require it to be paid into the treasury. But under this provision no money has been actually paid into it. The regulations of the department provide :

"No moneys are to be paid directly into the depart-ment, neither are any paid out directly by it. The pro-ceeds of postage, or moneys received for postage stamps or stamped anyelopes sold, will, therefore, never be remitted by pestmasters to the department, nor paid to any of its officers or agents without due authority from the Post-menter General."

The post offices are then classified

"Deposit offices are such as are ordered to place quar-terly or oftener, their funds in deposit in some depository. Draft offices are those which are ordered to retain their funds in hand to meet drafts drawn by the Postmaster General and countersigned by the Auditor of the Post

These regulations indicate the practice which prevails. This provision has been the subject of adjudication by an able and learned jurist, who was as deeply versed in he affairs of the executive departments as any other American citizen. In Boody ex. The United States, (1 W. and M., 150,) this question came before the late ustice Woodbury and Judge Ware, sitting in the circuit urt of the United States, in Maine, in 1846. In de ivering the opinion of the court Judge Woodbury said The act of 1836, ch. 270, §1, which requires the evenues and debts of the Post Office Department to be paid into the trackury of the United States, and the money disbursed, to be strawn therefrom, does not refer to each individual collection or payment, the exhibit of the annual receipts and expenditures of the country, and also in the annual appropriations, which was not the case cornerly. This is effected by large ering warrants," quarierly or "herwise, and not by a deposit and warrant in each individual case over the Union; else the labor and details would be insuperable, The Charleston Courier of the 8th, announces that arrangements have been made by the chess club of that city with the chess club of Augusta, Gs, for a telegraphic the Postmaster General with his deputies, or when safe deposit banks exist, with them. The responsibility of de-

demands of the deposit, being greater, or as great, as the receipts, quickly and constantly absorb most of the recelpts." This decision determines the meaning of the law, and declares the practice under it to be the same as

that pursued under the act of 1825. The money is used therefore no appropriation is required to take it from thence for use, as is clearly necessary with money which has actually gone into the treasury.

The sub-treasury act of 1846 contains a provision re-

niring the Postmaster General to direct the payment of eys in the hands of postmasters, at six different points amed, to pay money into the treasury or sub-treasuries at stated times. This, of course, applies only to the balance in their hands, and with present prospects no such balance will be found to exist, because it will be required om day to day to meet the expenses of the departme Under existing circumstances, the Postmaster General would doubtless esteem it a duty to draw upon these six placing any of the revenues of the department in the treasury beyond his reach and control.

Under the act of 1848 there is ample and specific authority for the Postmaster General to apply the money derived from ocean-steamer service to the payment of

that service. The construction above given to the laws of 1836 and 1846 is considerably strengthened by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1849, which requires the cross amount of all moneys received for duties from customs, the sales of the public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, to be paid directly into the treasury as early as practicable, without deduction or abatement on account of salary, fees, costs, or charges. To this provision there is the following proviso: "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post Office Department."
This shows that Congress recognised the fact that the Post Office revenues were collected and applied in a manner differing from that of the Treasury Department, and by a system of its own. That system permits the application, even when they are not expressly appropriated, of the accruing revenues to meet the current liabilities of the department. When they are not expressly appropriated they are clearly applicable, under the law of 1824, to the payment of the debts of the department. There is no law repealing that act, or prohibiting the application which it authorizes, and it is not, in fact, repugnant to the act of 1836. The act of 1836, as Judge Woodbury held, does not require the actual payment of the money into the treasury, which would be impracticable but that quarterly or yearly "covering warrants" should be issued to show what has been received from postages, and the payments to contractors and others will how what has been paid out. Under the law and this decision, the department can go on precisely as it has done since 1825, as well without an appropriation as with, so far as its revenues go, and in the same manner that was practised in the Teeasury Department prior to the act of 1849, which requires all moneys, when collected

to be paid directly into the treasury.

If the act of 1836 is to be so construed as to requir all the revenues of the department to be paid directly into the treasury then the commissions of the postmasters must go there, and can only be drawn out by virtue of an appropriation. This is apparent, from the fact that the act requires appropriations to be made for their comsation precisely as it does for the "transportation of the mails," "mail bags," "blanks," &c.; and appropriations have been thus made for the compensation of postmasters for twenty-two years. Under the act of 1836, postmasters and contractors stand upon precisely the same footing, and, if the contractors cannot be paid be-cause it requires "all the revenues" to be paid into the treasury, to remain there until appropriated, then the postmasters cannot be paid, because all they receive is "revenues," and must also be paid in and remain until appropriated out to pay them. The last appropriation to pay postmasters was \$2,325,000.

The department should avoid the payment of moneys into the treasury at the six places named in the subtreasury act, because it can draw no money from the sury except on appropriation. The department can use those appropriations which it now has, if any, and must, for the future, rely upon its own income from postages, &c., to meet its engagements, and these it has the local power so to reduce that it can discharge them. In every contract not otherwise expressly provided by act of Congress, the Postmaster General has reserved the right to diminish the service, and thus lessen the expense. The department can legally go on, though it may not have the means of conferring all those advantages to which the public have been accustomed. The idea of keeping up the present extent of service and paying in drafts drawn on or by the department when there are no funds to pay with, is wholly unauthorized by serious complaints have so far been made by the conlaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would be a gross violation of duty, belaw, and would cause no executive officer of this government has the power to contract a debt when no means of payment are provided. This Post Office draft and acceptance system, provided. This results are the provided that the following the first practised some twenty-odd years since, has entailed difficulties upon the department not yet near anded. It once came near causing the impeachment of a most worthy and excellent man, who in an evil hour and under bad advice, to prevent clamor against the department, adopt-have done well to detain him. So far es I can learn, the practised some twenty-odd years since, has entailed diffied it. He took this step to meet the wishes of those who demanded mail facilities greater than the means of the ignartment would warrant. The Postmaster General can legally give us such mail facilities as the means provided by law will enable him to pay for, and he cannot give ore without violating the law and his sworn duty.

No responsibility rests on him, or the executive go f the means provided by law will not afford all the mail facilities which the public good demands. Neither is responsible for the want of appropriations no the state of the law, but will be responsible for the faithful and legal execution of it as it exists. When the means provided are legally and faithfully applied for the com on benefit, no good citizen will complain of the departent or the President, and no honest man will reproach either because he does not relate the law by contracting debts which cannot be paid. The responsibility for the debts which cannot be paid. The responsibility for the state of the law rests not with them, but with those who enact the laws which it is their duty to execute. P. H. G. MABOH 9, 1859.

JUDGE LYNCH IN KANSAS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives the detalls of a recent robbery in Kansas, and the summary justice administered to its perpetrators. We copy as follows :

One of them -still in his callow youth-refused to say word in answer to the inquiries made of him, except to emark: "Gentlemen, I don't recollect that I ever saw remark: "Gentlemen, I don't recollect that I ever saw
one of you before in my life." The brilliant youth evidently intended to intimate that they were taking too
great liberties on a short expusintance. Finally, the mob
gave my in despeir, cut down the prisoners before life was
extinct, and again handed them over to the officers.
But, night before last, new developments were made
strongly pointing to their guilt. The mob again teck
charge of them, and administered to them a hundred lashes a piece, with a raw hide. This somewhat vigorous lashes a piece, with a raw fide. This somewhat vigorous treatment loosened the tongue of the young scoundrel in question, and (having first secured a promise that they should all escape unharmed) he made a full confession, and refunded the money. It had been a creted in an old bucket, standing out of doors, in a grove near town. The robbers were permitted to leave by the first steamer.

FAILURE OF MR. GOGGIN.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Goggin spoke in Richmond on Monday night to a crowd as vast as the African church could hold, and made a failure—a great failure before a great crowd. The editor listened for two hours, and retired, feeling that he had nothing to do in this campaign. Mr. Goggin must do better.

The ('ambrings, 'Md.) Democrat states that the farmers of that vicinity are comparing bitterly of the adorable condition of the wheat, which promises but a slender harvest, owing to the mildness of the greeon united with the heavy rains and occasional freezings.

OUR SPECIAL PARAGUAYAN CORRES.

sarture of the Expedition from Bermudo the line—Visit of Neptune—Good luck and a prosper-ous voyage—Arrival at Monte Video—Complaints about coal—Mr. Hopkins and the opinions of the Mon-tevideum in relation to the expedition—Warlike tone of the organ of Lopez, and voyuerumors of prepara-

UNITED STATES FRIGARE SARINE, Monte Video, Dec. 20, 1858.

A brief period has elapsed since you were last informer of the movements of the Sabine. The cordial assistance of Captain Hutton, captain superintendant of the dock yard at Bermuda, and the carnest desire of that office to tender us every facility at his command, so far accele ated our departure as to enable us to take a regretif-leave of him by the 9th of November. Our admira whom I may mention here, is a man of excellent taste on whom I may mention here, is a man of excellent taste of such occasions, did not fail to make every acknowl edgment to the English officer for his kind efforts, and the latter gentleman, I understand, fully appreciated the graceful manner in which it was done. This ceremony performed, and a salute fired on leaving the harbor, ou little companion, the British steam-tag, towed us beyond the reefs. A fair westerly wind here infused a new life into the above research to the the reefs. A fair weaterly wind here infused: a new life into the ship, spreading the broad white canvess to the trucks of her tall masts, and walking her off on a tenknot course. Striking the northeast trades, the steady breeze bore us on rapidly into the doldrums or equatorial calms, and after being a prey for a few days to the fitful and ugly squalls of this region, we crossed the line on the 1st of December in longitude 30° 28°. You may or you may not be aware that the line is

garded amongst mariners as a kind of toll-gate, throus which the uninitiated landsmen are not permitted to pa without suffering such penalty as Neptune himself m prescribe. The old salts had not failed to impress the facts upon those who could not boast to have crossed the line before, and consequently the uninitiated—amongst these there was a very particular friend of mine—suffered these there was a very particular friend of mine—suffered not a little from anxiety alone on that lat of December. The day had passed away, and it was believed for a short while that the god must be on a northern cruize, when suddenly a deep sonorous voice proceeding from the water authoritatively halled the ship, and said it wished to come aboard. No one venturing to disobey such a command—not even the admiral himself—we were partially hove to, whilst the piping of the boatswain's mate brought over the side one of the most grotesoue and unbrought over the side or of the most grotesque and unseemly objects it has e.er been my fortune to witness, was the god himself. A magnificent trident, carrying the centre-spike a sun-fish, left no doubt of the genuin ness of the personage; whilst a gilded crown, lighting up a countenance of tar, a flowing beard of mops, and a mythological body dripping with salt water, awed all bystanders into the profoundest respect. A formal interview took place with the captain; and, after the vessel and been inspected to the satisfaction of the god, he bid as adieu, a tar-barrel brilliantly lighted carrying him back to the line. This is one of those mysteries of the deep sacredly observed amongstall mariners, and a source of grievious disappointment whenever interfered with. As all predicted, Neptune brought us good luck. The As all predicted, Reputine frought us good next. Insoutheast trades fathered not a moment. Fernando Norhona was passed the next day. On the 9th we were in the latitude of Rio Janeiro, the ship occasionally sailing like a witch, and not quite 30 days from Bermuda. Of the qualities of this vessel I can scarcely speak in too much praise, and she has probably had as fair a test in this voyage as any vessel ever had. You have learnt how magnificantly she role through the terrific hurricane. ficently she rode through the terrific hurricane which struck us when only six days from New York. Sh which struck us when only six days from New York. Size proved herself then a gailant ship, fit to ride the fiercest gale that ever blew out of heaven. And yet I have seen her so light and easy that the faintest breeze gave her the motion of a bird. She passed every vessel on our course. On the evening of the 18th she stood abreast of Cape St. Mary, and found herself at last in the mighty estuary into the course of the plate flow. The process was not considered the surface of La Plate flow. which the waters of La Plata flow. The moon was up, so that she kept on to Montevideo under the skilful pilotage of Captain Page, and handsomely did he run her that night, making the city early the next morning. By thus pushing ahead we avoided a severe blow, following the

next day.

The dark hull of the frigate St. Lawrence rose and more distinctly to view, as we approached the har-bor, and soon she was wrapped in a cloud of smoke, whilst the slow-travelling sound saluted the flag at our fore. We came to anchor a short distance from her. Salute after salute followed, as the different nations here Salute after salute followed, as the different nations here represented paid the usual honors observed upon such occasions, and we were immediately boarded, notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, by many friends in the squadron. We found the following yessels at this place: The frigate St. Lawrence, the sloop Falmouth, the brigs Brainbridge, and Perry, and the steamer Water-Witch—well known in these paris. The Fulton, Supply, and Dolphin were at Buenos Ayles, but have been ordered to proceed here immediately an account of been ordered to proceed here immediately, on account the convenience of this harbor for the preliminary rations of the squadron. The Harriet Lane came late last night, from Rio, where she was undergoing repairs and receiving coal, and is now placed in quarantine by the authorities of this place. The Fulton and Water-Witch arrived some thirteen days ago, the Fulton a little ahead. The Dolphin was but 44 days from Boston. We shall look every day for the Preble and the chartered steamers. Monte Video will be the rendezvous instead of Buenos Ayres, the latter port being entirely unsuited

and Pernambuco.

Oh! the government contracts, endangering valuable lives, that the fortunate may pocket a little more gold! have done well to detain him. So far es I can learn, the public sentiment of this place is not entirely in our favor. The expedition has assumed a magnitude and importance which, through the microscopic imagination of the Mon-tevideans, would seem to endanger the rights and inter-ests of all the riverine States, or at least be a precedent for fallibustering expeditions further South than Nica-ragua. We read in italicized phrases that the great to lossus of the North is introducing itself into the heart of South America, and that such hungry mouthfulls as Texas and New Mexico will not remain wi hout similar South America, and that such hungry mouthfulls as Texas and New Mexice will not remain wi hout similar examples in the southern hemisphere. We are styled by gome great, powerful, mighty, grasping, and regardless of international right. Beenes Ayres is called upon to observe a strict neutrality, and all the Spanish States to offer their mediation. The diverse impressions being created by our presence here are amusing enough, but I hope they will yet view the subject in its proper light. I am told that the Semmisario, Lopes's official organ in Ascencion, has assumed a warlike tone, threatening opposition to the demands of our government, even to the camon's mouth. The Water-Witch affair will be easily settled, I imagine, but the President of Paraguay will doubtless make an ugly face to a demand of a million. Now perrors. In the mean time, all kinds of vague reports are being received as to his preparations. Heavy guns, numerous batteries, river obstructions, chains attreteded across the channel, are what you hear in the mouths of credulous nows gatherers. I shall not fail, however, to give you shortly a somewhat more reliable statement of things, as well as to report the movements of this squadron, now beginning to assume no little im-

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

[From the New Hampshire Patriot, March 9.] The general result of the election in the State of New Hampshire held yesterday may be told in few words. The black-republicans have again swept the board, but by a greatly reduced majority. They have elected their governor, three members of Congress, four of the five souncillors, a majority of the reputsentatives to the logislature, and probably a majority of the senators.

We have made a net gain at about 1,200 in towns heard from, and those to come in with, we think, reduce Goodwin's majority to about 2,500.

We have elected our senators in the 1st, 5th, 8th, and 12th districts, and possibly in the 16th and 11th.

We have elected our senators in the 1ss, sto, can, and 12th districts, and possibly in the 16th and 11th. We had but three last year, and may have six now.

We have probably redeemed the counties of Merrimack, Grafton, and Sullivan, and have also carried Coos, Car-

riation, and Schivan, roll, and Belknap.

The results of yesterday's work are not se favorable to our friends as we hoped, set they are such as to afford them encouragement to future effort rather than so the courage them. It is true, our opponents have achieved a victory; but another like it would ruin them.

The Newburyport Herald says a young lady belonging to that city, who, in company with another haly, a few days since wishing to go from Lowell to Lawrence, preferred skates and the Merrimae to the cars and railroad, and made the passage of ten miles in forty minutes. For some portion of the may there was a strong head wind, or the feat might have been accomplished in less time.

CONGRESSIONAL

Called Executive Semion.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

SENATE. At two o'clock the galleries were cleared and the Sen-e held a brief executive session; when the doors were

opened.—
Mr. RICE, from the committee appointed on the part
of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him
that, unless he had any further communication to make, the Senate, having closed its business, was ready to adjourn, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had no further communications to make.

And the Senate adjourned sine die.

EULOGY PRONOUNCED BY JUDGE NICH-OLSON, OF TENNESSEE,

In the Senate of the United States, March 9, 1859, on the announcement of the death of Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General.

Mr. Nicholson. Mr. President, the sad intellige communicated to us by the President suggests propriety of some action on the part of the Senate pressive of our deep sense of the public loss sustained by the death of the late Postmaster General. I rise for the purpose of proposing resolutions which I am sure will be regarded by the Senate as entirely appropriate on so af-

flicting an occasion.

If I deemed it proper to follow the dictates of feeling I If I deemed it proper to follow the circuits of reeing a should be induced, from a long and intimate acquaint-ance with the decased, to indulge in a train of extended remark upon his public services and private life. Having known him well in all the public relations which he has held to the country for more than twenty years, having been closely associated with him in the walk private life, I feel that I can fully appreciate the value of his services as a public man, and the many generous and noble qualities of his nature, which won for him a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him in social life. place in the hearts of all who know him in social life.

I might indulge, also, in remarks upon the peculiar good
fortune which distinguished his domestic relations, but I
deem it more appropriate here only to crave the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments before submitting the resolutions, whilst I make a brief reference to his public services. In these will be found his
highest eulogy—the evidence that he loved his country
ardently and served it faithfully and efficiently.

As a Veryable Bower was a pative of the State of Vir-

ardently and served it faithfally and efficiently.

Anron Venable Brown was a native of the State of Virginia. He was born in the county of Brunswick on the 15th of August, 1795. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina in 1814. From that period to his death he was a citizen of the State of Tennessee. He read law in the office of the late Judge Tremble, of that State, and after he was admitted to the bar he prosecuted his profession successfully, and for a number of years was the partner of the late James K. Polk. Mr. Brown at-tained to high eminence as a lawyer, particularly as an advocate in criminal cases. He continued actively de-voted to his profession until the year 1839, having in the voted to his profession until the year 1839, having in the meantime beet repeatedly a member of the Tennessee legislature. In that body he always occupied a prominent position as a man of ability and fidelity to the interests of the State. He was conspicuously connected with the movements in the Tennessee legislature, which resulted in bringing Gen. Jackson before the country as a candidate for the presidency. He enjoyed the full confidence of Gen. Jackson during his entire life.

In 1839 Mr. Brown was elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and continued in that position for three successive terms. It is matter of public history, that during the six years from 1839 to 1844, the two halls of Congress were occupied by many of the ablest statesmen that our country has ever produced. The debates of this period were characterized by unusual ability as well as great excitement. Mr. Brown bore a

The debates of this period were characterized by unusual ability as well as great excitement. Mr. Brown bore a full share in the discussions of all the great questions of the time, and occupied a prominent place in the list of the congressmen who were his cotemporaries. He retired from Congress in 1845, and in the same year was elected governor of the State of Tennessee, which position he held for two years. From this period, until he was invited into the cabinet of President Buchanan, Gov. Brown devoted himself with great energy and success to his private pursuits, only turning aside to engage as a volunteer in the several warmly-contested political campaigns which have marked the history of his State.

The death of so prominent a man is a great public loss at any time, but under the circumstances of embarrassment now existing in the Post Office Department the

ment now existing in the Post Office Department the death of Gov. Brown is peculiarly calamitous. He had assumed its duties with hesitancy, but having accepted the trust, he had dedicated to its service all his energies. He looked upon our postal system as capable of great de velopment and expansion, and he labored with the con-stant hope and conviction that at the close of his admin stration of the department he would present it in a con istration of the department he would present it in a con-dition of prosperity that would secure for his labors the commendation of his country. He was fully apprized of the heavy responsibilities which were involved in the ef-fort to give full development to a system so complicated and extensive in its machinery; but his heart was devo-ted to the work, and he labored for its accomplishment with a singleness of purpose which induced him to sacri-fice all record for his presonal comfort or his private inwith a singleness of purpose which induced him to scor-fice all regard for his personal comfort or his private in-terests. If his life had been spared, the existing embar-rassments in the department would have been met with the same resolute and persevering energy which had characterized all the undertakings of his life. His thor-ough knowledge of the affairs of the department would have been invaluable in enabling him to develop and ren-der available the resources necessary to meet and subdue the great emergency. But great as is the public loss re sulting from his death, it becomes us to submit to the sulting from his death, it becomes us to submit to the affliction without complaint, regarding it as one of those providential visitations on which it is not our province to

MR. LETCHER'S APPOINTMENTS

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 10.] The democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Letcher vill address the people at the following places and

Lexington, Saturday, March 12. Fincastle, Monday, March 12. Falem, Tuesday, March 15. Wytheville, Thursday, March 17. Marion, Saturday, March 19. Abingdon, Monday, March 21. Scott, Wednesday, March 23. Lee, Friday, March 25. Bussell, Monday, March 28. Tazewell, Wednesday, March 3Q. Mercer, Friday, April 1. Monroe, Monday, April 4. Lowisburg, Wednesday, April 6.

Other appointments will be announced this week. Mr. loggin is respectfully requested to meet Mr. Letcher at hese appointments for fair discussion.

MR. LETCHER'S POSITION

(From the Virginia Sentine), March 9.

Those who have been speculating as to the position Mr. Letcher would take with reference to the administration—speculations where there could be no rational doubt—will find in our report of his Woodstock speech that he stands where the democracy of Virginia stand, the friend and supporter of the President. Those who esteem it the part of fidelity to democracy to put violent and unfavorable constructions on the President's language, and to magnify small differences into great dividing guifs, will have been supported by the distinction of the definition of the defin of the administration not to see the plain truth, that de-votion to the doctrines of virgint is perfectly compatible with a generous support to Mr. Buchanan; and in this he but expresses, and will represent, the cordial senti-ment of the democrats of Virginia.

THE LOWE TRACEDY

Much as the news of the mot at Haw wille startled this community, the report of the grand jury harpasses in monstressty the tragedy likelf. The open justification of mot law by a grand jury is something novel in the history of this country, but when they excuse the conduct of two assassing in going into a jull and shooting a wounded and unarmed prisoner in cold blood, every manly instinct recoils from the contemplation of the deed. The effort to excuse the atrocities of the mob and a cold-blooded assassination by imputations page. The victim of blooded assausination by imputations upon the victim of the growth is natural, and of a piece with the whole story. His preparations for a piece renounter are given in detail; but the imposing first that a mod was prepared to kill him stands out in bold relief upon the face of the whole story. It needs no proof.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 4th, states that about eighty persons had reached that place on their way to the new gold mines. Intelligence from Santa Fe has been received to the effect that a large drain has been made upon its population by the Pike's Peak gold fever.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

The overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 11th uit, arrived at St. Louis on the 5th., bringing Mesers. A. J. Hallack, and E. H. Long, from San Francisco, Mr. Charles A. Fulsome, from Fort Yums, and Mr. E. Drawer from Draggoon springs, as passengers. Snow storms and rains were encountered during a portion of the route. The late report of the rich gold claim on the Colorado, is confirmed by Mr. Fulsome.

At Fort Buchanan, Capt. Ewell was making preparations for an expedition against the tribe of Apaches, which had committed double murder at the fort in January last. Two sergeants were killed by these Indians, and four mules were stolen. The name of one of the sergeants was Kelly. Kelly sarvived his wounds forty hours, but the other died immediately. The overland mail, which left San Francisco on the

sergeants was Kelly. Kelly survived his wounds forty hours, but the other died immediately.

It was reported at Tucson that several Comanche squaws had visited their place for the purpose of Inform-ing the Indian agent, Col. Walker, of the coming of their chief on a mission of peace. Col. Walker had previous-ly sent messengers to this chief, informing him of a de-sire to make a treaty with him.

The Alta Californian, of the 8th ult., says:
Major Allen, U. S. A., of San Francisco, is at present
in the city, directing the affairs connected with the Quartermester and Commissary department, for the expedition to the Colorada. The force, all arms, will consist of
about eight hundred men, including two companies of
dragoons, artillery with mountain howitzers, and most
of the companies of the Sixth Infantry.

General Clark, with his staff, is expected to arrive here
shortly. Probably by the Senator, which leaves San

shortly. Probably by the Senator, which leaves

co to day. Lieut. J. A. Smith, acting Quartermaster for the com-panies of the Sixth Infantry, at present stationed at Camp Banning, in the Cajon Pass, was in town during the week making the necessary preparations for the removal of the troops from that camp to Fort Yuma. It is expected the command under Lieut Clark, accompanied by Dr. Elgar, will start on their journey to-morrow or next day. They are to proceed to Fort Yuma, to await the arrival of the forces coming on the Uncle Sam by the way of the Gulf.

The legislature of Oregon, adjourned on the 22d of January. Thirty-one divorces had been granted. One of the ladies divorced has already been married.

SAILING OF THE MOHAVE EXPEDITION.

[From the Alta Californian, Feb. 10th.] The Uncle Sam will sail early this morning with the

troops and stores destined for the mouth of the Colorade river. She has on board companies A and C, Sixth In-fantry, from Benicia Barracks, and F and H, from the Presidio, under command of Major L. A. Armstead. She also took on board at Benicia, 200 mules, and a large

also took on board at Benicia, 200 mules, and a large supply of commissary stores.

At San Diego the steamer will touch to put ashore the 200 mules; and a party of Mexican packers—hired by the Quartermaster's department here—are to be taken across to Fort Yuma to meet the troops. This duty is intrusted to Colonel Joseph S. Hooker, special agent designated by Gen. Clarke for the purpose.

Captain Ketchum's company (G) will embark at San Diego, and go around with the others to the mouth of the Colorado, where they all disembark, and march up to Fort Yuma, some ninety miles. Two companies at San Bernardino, under command of Major Garnett, are to march across the desert and join Col. Hoffman at For Yuma. Two companies of dragoons at Fort Tejon, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march, is ordered to hold themselves in reaciness to march, a found necessary.

The whole expedition is under the command of Lieut

The whole expection is under the command of Lieut.

Col. W. Hoffman, a very distinguished and well-known
officer, who has just marched his regiment (sixth infantry)
across the plains—which has particularly fitted it for the toils and fatigues of a campaign in a country in comparison with which the burning sands of Egypt are fertile and luxurious.

Major Allen, assistant quartermaster, went down in the

Senator last trip, to proceed to Los Angeles and San Ber nardino, to collect and despatch for Fort Yuma the gov ernment mules in that vicinity and Fort Tejon. The entire command that the Uncle Sam takes consist of five companies, numbering eleven officers and 350 men, which, with the two companies, under command of Major Garnett, to meet them at Fort Yuma, will make

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The Panama correspondent of the New Orleans Pic yune, under date of February 10th, speaking of Ecuador

Ecuador is in a truly deplorable condition. With a Foundor is in a truly deplorable condition. With a hostile fleet in front of Guayaquil; without a war ship of her own; with an exhausted treasury; a disorganized, discontented army; a divided people; a weak President, ruled by Urbina, an ambitious and unprincipled general; her agriculture languishing, because her laborers are taken for the army, and her people, cousequently, endoring almost the extreme of poverty, her situation is to be eavied only by the least prosperous of the petty nations of the earth.

The same correspondent gives the following informs tion in regard to Peru:

But Peru is in a very feverish condition, and all hands

But Peru is in a very feverish condition, and all hands

But Peru is in a very feverish condition, and all hands predict an early termination of the reign of "Old Boots," as Castilla is called. Every day or so some conspiracy is detected, and some conspirators are exiled. As yet, Cas-tilla has been enabled to pay his army; and while he can do this, he is comparatively safe.

It is said now that Castilla is determined at once to

commence an active war against Ecuador unless she is soon found upon her knees before him in supplication. But I doubt it much. Both sides are waiting for something to turn up. Ecuador hopes for a revolution in Peru, and Peru is waiting for a revolution in Ecuador, to relieve them of the straits they are in.

Of the revolution in Chili the same correspondent adds:

The long-talked-of revolution has at last fairly broken out in Chin. On the 5th January, at Copiapo, a bot the people presented themselves at the cuartel of soldiers and gen d'armes with a letter from Don Pedro Leon Gallo, brother of a member of the Chilian Congres, who has just been condemned to death for alleged attempts against the government at Santiago, in which Gal-lo advised them that the bearers of the note were charged lo advised them that the bearers of the note were charged with causing the balance of the corps to submit to a new order of things. The revolutionary officer then took charge of the cuartel, and barred the gates. Gallo was then proclaimed intendente. The old intendente, salva Chanes, after vainly essaying to bring his men back to their allegiance, fled to Chaffarcillo, where he attempted to organize troops. This news created great consternation at Valparaiso, and in all government circles throughout the republic. out the republic

A THOUSAND DOLLAR HUSBAND.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of the 9th.)

A curious case came before the supreme court yesterday which sheds incidental light upon the matrimonial
brokerage business in this city. A suit is brought by
Robert G. Nellis against George Crouse and his wife for
\$1,000 commission in getting a husband for the woman,
which husband is the defendant George. Four years ago
Mrs. Crouse was a gay widow in rearch of a pariner. Mr
was in gxcellant health, of good toodly vigor, ample for
tune, and of an amorous and affectionate disposition. Sio
wanted a husband, and told Nellis that if he would introduce her to the proper man for such asituation she would duce her to the proper man for such asituation she would pay him a thousand dollars. Nellis accepted the com-mission, and brought up John Cummings, of Canajoharie. in this State. Cummings was on probation for a while, but did not suit. Nellis started for the country again, and succeeded in capturing a military man, known as Major Freeman, all the way from Saratoga county. Freeman bad a long siege of courtship, but the twain fuled to this to unite, and groceman is a rece man still. The his fort is traditionally the grand trial; if that fails, labuldon hope. Nellis made a third essay, and this time induced the defendant, Crouse—a kinsman of his own, by the way—to undertake the difficult task of suiting a widow. Fortune and the widow smiled upon Crouse, and a year ago the bargain was completed by marriage. [9]. to ascerts that, by his introduction of Groups, the wilet bot the imitely desired decision, and that the or the got the muter desired brushund, and that the or the rightfully owe him \$1,000 commission, as promised but hever plad. The complaint is pertainly a straige one out into defaute is still more sire than. The proving domeion appear to be denied; the crice is appared to there is the husband brought in as proof but the avidor's counsel argues that the minute public pulley and that up such systems at brokerage is recognised in common law, as it is agreed on morals. The manufacture of the common law, as it is agreed on the common law, as it is agreed on the common law, as it is agreed to be compared to the common law, as it is agreed to consider the control of the common law, as it is agreed to be considered to be control of the common law, as it is agreed to be considered to be control of the common law, as it is agreed to be considered to be control of the common law, as it is agreed to be considered to be considered

s efforts were made to keep so we suppose we ought not to Judge Davies, before whom the taken the papers, and will give anything about it was brought, has

PURNITURE &c., ATE SALE .- The